

...was on the Spanish side, during the recent dis-
...furnishes the New
...an account of it, from
...the annexed extracts.—
The letter is dated at Chagres on the 23d
ultimo.

“On our arrival at Panama, in the Or-
egon, on the 18th of October, we learned
that a few days before a difficulty had
occurred at Chagres between the native and
foreign boatmen, (most of whom were
Americans,) in which several were wound-
ed on both sides. This had arisen out
of an attempt on the part of the foreign
boatmen to prevent the natives from car-
rying passengers to and from the steam-
ers in the harbor, because they some-
times transported them at a less price than
the tariff fixed by the foreign boat club.
All appeared to be quiet again, however,
on our arrival at Chagres, on the evening
of the 21st; and as the American side of
the river was greatly crowded with pas-
sengers, our party consisting of some four-
teen or fifteen gentlemen and four ladies,
took lodgings on the other side at a hotel,
kept by a native of the country, while
waiting for the mails and treasure to ar-
rive for the Cherokee.

“The next day, a little after twelve o’-
clock, a native boatman was attacked and
severely beaten by some of the others on
the American side, and immediately on
learning it the greatest excitement pre-
vailed on our side of the river. The
whole population of natives, Carthageni-
ans and Jamaica negroes, turned out,
armed with guns, sabres, and almost ev-
ery description of weapons, and crossed
the river in a body. Most of the foreign
boatmen fled to the woods; but several
shots were fired by the assailants, and, as
nearly as we could learn, three of the
foreigners were wounded. No violence
was offered to passengers, the natives and
negroes constantly declaring that their
quarrel was only with the boatmen, and
that they would do no harm to the Cal-
ifornians, through whom they earned their
livelihood. Shots were fired however, at
the office of the American Consul, Mr.
Olson, against whom they were greatly
exasperated. No resistance being offer-
ed them, they recrossed the river and

after several were made in Span-
ish and English, the general tenor of
which was to recommend good order and
take care not to confound the passengers
with the boatmen, all again became quiet
on that side.

“During the night, however, it seems
that a meeting was held by the boatmen
on the American side, at which a number
of passengers were present, and it was
resolved that if any native boats crossed
the river in the morning to take off pas-
sengers to the Cherokee (the mails and
treasure having arrived) they should be
fired into. This uncalculated, and im-
prudent interference by passengers in a quar-
rel which they had no business to inter-
meddle with, against the party which
thus far undoubtedly had the right on
their side, and in opposition really to their
own interests, was the subsequent cause
of the loss of many lives, and of convert-
ing the good feeling entertained by the
natives towards the Californians into a
deadly animosity against all Americans,
no matter whom.

“The next morning all was perfectly
quiet on the Spanish side, and at about
eight o’clock, a large number of native
boats had crossed the river, unsuspecting
of any danger, to take off passengers to
the steamer. Several of these filled with
travellers and their baggage, when sud-
denly, regardless of the safety of those
last, a murderous fire was opened upon
them, with guns and revolvers, by the
American boatmen, assisted by many of
the Californians before mentioned, and
in a few minutes, several boats emptied
of their occupants, were seen drifting out
to sea. How many were killed or drowned
here it is impossible to say. Those of the
natives who escaped the fire, which was
continued so long as a boat belonging to
them was within reach, paddled back to
their own side of the river, where the
most fearful excitement now prevailed.—
It was known that others than the boat-
men had participated in the attack just
made, and a violent feeling of hostility
against all their countrymen was very nat-
urally aroused. The streets were again
thronged with armed men in redoubled
numbers, and death to all Americans
was shouted from every quarter. A scat-
tered firing upon the other side was com-
menced along the beach, and the most
furious cries of vengeance filled the air.
The doors and shutters of our hotel were
closed and fastened, our immediate party
being all fortunately within at this time,
and all retired to a large room on the sec-
ond floor. Through the Venetian blinds
which covered our windows, we could see
the boats loaded with passengers hastening
off to the steamer from the other side,
and hear the consultation of the crowds
who filled the streets on each side of us.
Presently there was a cry of ‘*Acadillo!*’
and hundreds of them hurried up the hill
to the old fort. Powder was procured,
and some one of the smaller of the old
guns there was mounted on the wall in a
manner to bear upon the American town,
and firing was commenced apparently
with round shot. An hour or so later
another gun was opened also from the fort,
and not long after, another still was drag-
ged down to the *embarcadero*, and com-
menced firing across the river.

The writer then mentions two or three
murderous attacks which he witnessed in
the street, on several persons he recog-
nized as his fellow-passengers on the Or-
egon. It does not appear, however, that
any of them were killed, though one of
them was very dangerously wounded.—
No names are given. He next narrates
the escape of himself and party in a boat
belonging to an English steamer, which
also took of the treasure (about \$2,500-
000) intended for the Cherokee. This,
he states the agents had got “out of the
hutches in which it came down the river,
into the English specie vault, in which
they, with the boat’s crew under their
charge, were compelled to lock themselves
up for safety, during the heat of the ex-
citement. They state that from the loop-
holes in the vault they saw six or seven
of the natives shot at the cannon, by ri-
fls from the American side. How many
were killed in all, it is difficult to say.—
Probably about twelve or fifteen natives,
exclusive of those drowned, if any were,
and two Americans that we know of, and
six or seven others that we heard of, and
of the number killed or

hurt on the American side by the cannon,
the writer has no means of judging. Prob-
ably not much damage was done, as the
town appeared to be deserted when the
fire opened from the fort.”

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
President Swann’s report presents an
interesting view of the progress, scope
and prospects of the great works to which
it relates.

The aggregate earnings of the company
for the past year amount to \$1,340,222 75,
being an increase of \$5,417 43 over the
operations of the previous year. The net
earnings of the road have been \$653,
303 55—enabling the Board to declare a
dividend in stock of seven per cent., not-
withstanding the increase of \$531,209 ad-
ded to the capital stock of the company
by the dividend of the preceding year.

The profits of the road upon the origi-
nal capital of \$7,000,000 represented by
the finished road of Cumberland would
make a dividend 94 per cent.

“Situated as this road is,” says the re-
port, “with its revenue derived from lit-
tle more than \$7,000,000 of active capital
expended upon a line stopping two hun-
dred miles short of its destined terminus,
the stockholders have no reason to feel
disappointed at this exhibit.”

The aggregate of through travel on the
road has been considerably diminished by
the opening of the New York and Erie
railroad.

The earnings of the Washington Branch
during the year ending September 30th,
from all sources, amounted to \$309,535-
75; and the expenses during the same
period were \$146,681.16; showing the
net earnings to be \$162,854.59. The
Board announces a dividend of four per
cent on the operations of this Branch.

The aggregate transportation of coal
for the year amounted to 163,500 tons,
being an increase over that of the pre-
vious year of 10,619 tons. The extension
of the road to the Piedmont station has
added nothing as yet to the coal transpor-
tation of the road.

The Report alludes to the want of suf-
ficient accommodation for the coal trade
at the Company’s location at Locust
Point, and state that arrangements have
been made, to transfer the business to

...as they may be con-
structed and brought into use, from time
to time. This plan, it is believed, will
result in securing ample accommodation
for the trade at that point.

Up to this time the demand for coal
has not tasked to the full extent the pow-
er of transportation at the Company’s
disposal.

The reduced tariff charges on coal
which went into effect on the fifteenth of
September last, together with arrange-
ments which are on foot for the organiza-
tion of an inland line of transportation
through the Chesapeake and Delaware
and Raritan canals to New York, by
means of propellers and barges, may
have the effect of greatly increasing this
trade.

With an adequate supply of funds and
labor the whole line of the road may be
finished to Wheeling by the first of Janu-
ary, 1853.

Since the first division of the road be-
yond Cumberland was finished to the
Piedmont station, the second division, ex-
tending beyond “Oakland” in the glades,
a distance of twenty-five miles, has also
been passed. The Cheat River will be
reached about the first of December, and
the Tygart’s Valley Branch and Fair-
mont on the Monongahela river by the
first of May.

Of course these calculations depend
upon a sufficient supply of means. The
Report states that a large balance of the
six per cent. coupon bonds issued by the
Company still remains to be disposed of.
The pressure in the money market,
which has recently affected so seriously
all financial operations, could not but
have its influence upon the disposal of
these bonds. The estimates of expendi-
tures in the further progress of the road,
and of available assets in the company’s
possession, will be found distinctly set
forth in the fifth section of the Report.

The Report dwells at considerable
length on the North-Western Branch to
Parkersburg, and of its importance to
Baltimore, in connection with the trade
of the West, and the rival competition of
other routes.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF OREGON.—A
movement has lately been set on foot by
the settlers in Oregon Territory which has
for its object the organization of a sepa-
rate Territorial Government for that por-
tion which lies to the north of the Colum-
bia river. It is to be called the Colum-
bia Territory, and throughout its vast
extent is well adapted to agriculture,
commerce, and manufacturing. The to-
tal absence of all municipal law and civil
officers; the great distance from the seat
of the present Government, and the iso-
lated situation of this part of the Territory
therefrom, and many other reasons, are
urged as to the propriety of the organiza-
tion of a separate Territorial Government.
For the promotion of this object a Con-
vention of twenty-five delegates assem-
bled at Carrolitz, Lewis county, on the
20th of August, and, after discussing
the matter, unanimously adopted the
following resolution:

“That a committee of three be ap-
pointed by the President of the Conven-
tion to prepare a suitable memorial on
that subject to Congress, and that the
same be forwarded to the Delegate in
Congress from Oregon Territory; re-
questing him to use his influence to pro-
cure the organization of a separate Terri-
torial Government.”

Previous to the session of the Conven-
tion, a committee on districts and coun-
ties having been appointed, the territory
north of the Columbia river was divided
into twelve counties, with well prescribed
boundaries. The Convention is to meet
again at Olympia some time about the
middle of next May, there to form a State
Convention, preparatory to asking admis-
sion into the Union as one of the States
thereof, provided that Congress has not
at that time organized a Territorial Gov-
ernment.

THE WRITING OF VERMONT.—The free-soil con-
vention at Manchester, New Hampshire (says
the Boston Post), nominated John Atwood,
for Governor, having 197 out of 213 votes. Amos
Tuck, the Whig member of Congress, attended,
and denounced the fugitive-slave law. A pretty
coincidence this. Tuck pretends to support the ad-
ministration. The Abolitionists and endorse
him; and in fact he is a Whig, standing on the
same platform as the administration and Seward-
coalition candidate for Governor of Massachu-
setts.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register

“Equal Rights and Equal Laws”

CLARKSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1851

FOR GOVERNOR
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
Of Harrison.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
SHELTON F. LEAKE,
Of Madison.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILLIS P. BOGOC,
Of Appomattox.

WE are authorized to announce BENJAMIN
BASSEL, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate
for State Senator, for the District composed of the
counties of Wood, Harrison, Ritchie, Doddridge
and Pleasants, to be voted for on the 2d Monday
in December next.

WE are authorized to announce CHARLES
S. LEWIS, Esq., of Clarksburg, as a candidate for
the House of Delegates, for this county, to be vot-
ed for on the 2d Monday in December.

WE are authorized to announce COL. CYRUS
VANCE, of Clarksburg, as a candidate for the House
of Delegates, for this county, to be voted for on
the 2d Monday in December.

To the Public.

We to-day present for public favor, “to
the people of Clarksburg and Western
Virginia, a new paper. In doing this,
custom demands that we should indicate
the character of the proposed journal, and
the course intended to be pursued by its
editor.

In commencing the publication of the
“Register,” we have not failed to consid-
er the various difficulties under which we
shall labor. We have not failed to con-

sider the prejudices in the minds of the
people against papers printed in this
place, caused by the failure of all who
have made the attempt before us. But
it appears to us that the present is the
most favorable time for the permanent
establishment of a paper here, which has
ever occurred.

The people of Virginia have just adopt-
ed a new Constitution, in which the old
relics of monarchy have been discarded,
and provisions more in accordance with
the enlightened and liberal views of the
age, substituted. Prominent among these
amendments, is the election of all, or
nearly all, officers by the popular vote.—
And since the people have assumed to
themselves the privilege of choosing those
who shall frame and administer their
laws, it is but natural that they should
desire, to form themselves upon all mat-
ters of public interest, and the qualifica-
tions of those who may be presented for
their suffrages. This information can be
obtained by no means so cheaply and
so generally as through the medium of
a well conducted public press.

We intend making it an object for every
man in this section of country to take the
“Register.” We shall do this by filling
its columns with all the current news of
the day, foreign, local and political, be-
sides devoting a very liberal portion to
literature and useful reading. We shall
also give a weekly report of the Markets.
Thus making our paper interesting to all
classes of society. Its large size fully
enables us to do this.

In politics, the “Register” will be de-
cidedly Democratic, supporting those
great principles of Republicanism avowed
by Jefferson, and maintained by the
Democratic party to the present time,
with all the ability of its editor. In doing
this, however, we shall endeavor to be
courteous and render no injustice to our
opponents; yielding to them, undisturbed,
the right of supporting their own men
and measures, while we claim for ourself
the same privilege.

There is a large portion of this country
as yet unsupplied with local papers.—
The soil is fertile, its citizens enterprising,
and in a few years, under the influence
of the public improvements which are
every where being made, it is destined to
become one of the richest in the Union, in
agricultural and mineral productions; well
calculated, in our opinion, to support good
newspapers, which we expect, in a short
time, to see established in every county.
We have made a commencement, and
earnestly call upon all anxious for the
universal diffusion of general information,
to lend us a helping hand in the estab-
lishment of our journal upon a perma-
nent basis. With the assistance of a few
gentlemen in the various sections of the
country, in procuring subscribers, we can
in a short time secure a patronage which
will not only pay expenses, but afford a
remunerating profit.

Not being extensively acquainted
in the town of Clarksburg, ourself, Mr.
Benj. S. Griffin, has kindly volunteered to
wait upon its citizens and solicit their sub-
scription to our paper. Those wishing the
“Register,” will please give him their
names when called upon with specimens of
the paper.

TO ADVERTISERS.—In the hurry and
confusion necessarily incident to issuing
our first number, we have not had time to
wait upon our advertising friends, and so-
licit their favors. Those wishing to ad-
vertise, will please hand in their notices
as early as possible, to secure them a pro-
minent position in our next issue. Our
terms will be found most liberal.

The New Voters.
The new constitution which is just
been adopted by a large majority of the
people of Virginia, admits to the polls a
large and respectable portion of the citi-
zens who have heretofore been debarred
of the elective franchise.

In commencing the exercises of a
birth-right of every American citizen
becomes the duty of this portion of a
population, to seriously consider the im-
portance of their *beginning right!* They
should endeavor to inform themselves full-
ly upon the various political questions of
the day, and dispassionately conclude
which are the most efficacious to the
country. And as they will probably find
it necessary to unite with one of the two
great parties, they should impartially
consider the principles of each, and join
the one most congenial to their feelings.

This, we predict, will in eight cases
out of every ten, be the Democratic party.
Most of the new voters will not be
men of wealth, but rather of the laboring
classes; and while the maxim of the Whig
party as given by their “great expound-
er,” Daniel Webster, is—“Let the govern-
ment take care of the rich, and the rich
will take care of the poor,” (as the cat
takes care of the mice,) the motto of
the Democratic party is that “The bless-
ings of government should be dispensed
like the dew from heaven, alike upon all,
rich or poor, high or low.”

Nor are these merely the ideal prin-
ciples of the two parties! They are prov-
en to be true by the practical workings
of each. We will instance a few of the
prominent measures which have been be-
fore the country, in proof of our assertion,
and which may be taken as a fair index
of the whole.

The Bankrupt Law was a Whig mea-
sure, passed by that party, at an extra
Congress, convened for the sole
purpose of putting the country under
Whig laws, immediately upon their ac-
cession to power in 1841, after an exclu-
sion from the control of government for
twelve years. Who does not recollect the
odium which was attached to that law?
Who does not remember the indignation
which was felt by the people of the whole
country at its operation? Who, with
the exception of a few dishonest specula-
tors who took the benefit of its provi-
sions, did not feel its baneful influence?
And who does not remember the decided
and imperative manner in which its re-
peal was demanded by the people, and to
which demand, Congress was compelled
reluctantly to yield, at its very next ses-
sion? And who does not remember that Geo.
W. Summers, the present Whig candidate
for Governor of Virginia, OPPOSED that re-
peal?

The United States Bank was a Whig
measure. And who, pray, were benefited
by it? Not the laborer, mechanic or
farmer; but the rich, nabob speculator!
Gen. Jackson crushed the monster, and
the people sustained him. Thanks to
John Tyler, whom the Whigs ostracised
for vetoing it, the U. S. Bank has never
been again able to raise its hydra-head
among us.

The Protective Tariff of 1842 was also
a Whig measure; and what was its op-
eration but to make the rich, richer, and
the poor, poorer? It was passed for the ex-
pressed purpose of protecting the lordly
manufacturers who were already rolling
in wealth, by putting heavy duties on all
imported articles. These duties came out
of the pockets of the farmer, mechanic and
laborer. They were, also, specific—mak-
ing the poor man pay as much duty for
his cloth which cost a dollar a yard, as
the rich man who buys his seven dollar
cloth. And so with all other articles.—
Is not this “taking care of the rich?”

All these measures are of one batch,
passed at the same extra session of Con-
gress, and advocated and supported by
Geo. W. Summers, the present Whig can-
didate for Governor. We need not ask
whether you will support him!

Most of these old party issues, the
Whigs say have been discarded from
their party creed. If this be so, they
themselves, in effect, acknowledge the su-
periority of Democratic principles over
their own.

OUR HEAD, which by the way, we
think very pretty, was engraved by H. C.
Grosvenor, corner of 4th and Walnut
streets, Cincinnati, whom we consider a
very skilful artist, and to whom we would
recommend our friends wanting engrav-
ings of any kind. We have adopted a
plan somewhat unusual among country
editors, of attaching our own name to that
of our paper. We do this, because we in-
tend to shirk no responsibility for what
may appear in its columns, and because
we are willing to base our own reputation
upon that of our paper.

OUR EDITOR.—We have commenced
with an edition of five hundred copies,
and would request our friends to send in
their names as early as possible, that we
may know what additional amount of pa-
per to wet for our next issue.

We publish to-day, an “Essay on
Democracy,” written by a fair friend in
an adjoining county. We hope to be fre-
quently favored with productions from
her pen.

A new banking house is about to
be commenced at Washington City, by
Robert H. Gallaher, Esq., of the Rich-
mond Republican.

The Elections.
The elections which have just termi-
nated in various States, have been very
favorable to the Democratic party.

In Virginia we have elected thirteen
of the fifteen members of Congress.—
John M. Botts was defeated in the Rich-
mond district, by Judge Caskey the Dem-
ocratic candidate, and Thos. S. Haymond
was defeated in the Wheeling district by
Judge Thompson. In the 10th district
the Democratic candidate was defeated.
The Constitution has been adopted by a
large majority.

In Pennsylvania, Col. Bigler, the Dem-
ocratic candidate for Governor, defeated
the abolitionist Johnson, by upwards of
3,000 majority, the entire Democratic
ticket for Supreme Judges, is elected
with single exception. The Legislature
is also Democratic.

In Co., the Democrats elected their
Governor by about 20,000 majority.

In New York, it is thought the Dem-
ocrats have elected their entire state tick-
et, and that the Whigs have a slight ma-
jority in the legislature.

In New Jersey, the election for mem-
bers of the Legislature, resulted in giving
the Democrats majority of four in the
Senate, and twelve in the lower House.

In Michigan, the Democrats have elect-
ed their Governor and State ticket by 10-
000 majority.

In Mississippi, the contest was between
the Union and the Secession candidates.
Gen. Foote, the Union candidate for Gov-
ernor, is elected by about 20,000 major-
ity, over Davis, Secessionist. Nabors,
Freeman and Dawson, all Union candi-
dates are elected to Congress.

In Delaware, an election was held on a
proposition to call a Convention to frame
a new Constitution, which resulted in a
large majority in its favor.

In Wisconsin, Farwell, the Whig can-
didate for governor, has been elected by
a handsome majority.

The returns from Maryland had not
been received far enough, when we went
to press, to enable us to say what was
the result of the election there.

POLITICAL MEETING.—On Thursday
last, a political meeting was held in the
Court House in this place, at which John
S. Duncan, Esq., made a speech, eulogiz-
ing Mr. Sommers, the Whig candidate
for Governor, and was ably replied to by
Chas. S. Lewis, Esq., of this place in be-
half of Col. Johnston. Mr. Lewis, also
announced himself a candidate for De-
legate to the Legislature, as did also Col.
Cyrus Vance, of this place, and Lemuel
D. Shinn, of Shinston, all Democrats.—
Thos. W. Harrison (Whig) announced
himself a candidate for Delegate. Wm
L. Jackson, Esq., of Pleasants county, and
Benj. Bassel, and Col. Daniel Kincheloe,
of Harrison, all Democrats, announced
themselves, candidates for the State Sen-
ate.

By a subsequent arrangement, it was
agreed by Messrs. Vance, Lewis and
Shinn, to hold meetings in the Milford,
Romine, and Shinston election precincts,
and let the Democratic votes of those
three precincts select two of the three
candidates, to be the Democratic candi-
dates for Delegates at the December
election.

Mr. Shinn, afterwards, in view of the
necessity for harmony and concert of ac-
tion, on the part of the Democratic party
withdrew his name from the contest.

THE CUBAN PRISONERS.—It is rum-
ored at Washington that dispatches have been
received at the Spanish Legation, show-
ing that Spain requires only a formal
salute—harmless gunpowder—to forget
the injury and insult to her flag at New
Orleans and to set the American pris-
oners at liberty by an act of royal mercy.

The Madrid correspondent of the *London
Morning Chronicle* thinks that the Span-
ish prisoners who have been brought
to Spain will be annihilated by the
Queen to grace an approaching festival.

We send copies of our paper to a
number of clergymen whose names and
residences we have learned, and intend
continuing the same, gratis, as long as it
may be their pleasure to receive. All
that we ask in return is, that they will
favor us with notices of such deeds, mar-
riages and other items of news which
they may be cognizant. All our cler-
gymen who do not receive a *Register*,
can have it sent to them on the same
terms, by furnishing us with their names
and addresses.

Our type are all *entirely new*, pur-
chased from the Cincinnati *Free Press*, by
Derry, L. T. Wells, Agent. Mr. Wells is an
affable and accomplished gentleman, and
his terms are very reasonable. In the
article of Presses, his picture twenty
per cent. lower than in Philadelphia. We
recommend all wishing to rebase print-
ing materials, to give him call.

We have not been able to give as
good a selection of news this week,
as we hope to in future account of
having, as yet, no excuse.

TO OUR BROTHERS OF PRESS.—We
send our paper to a number of journals
with whom we should happy to have
an exchange. Will you favor us by
sending on their publications immedi-
ately.

Among the cities on exhibi-
tion at the Troy Mus., is a peck of po-
tatoes, all of them creyed.

Democratic Meeting.
At a meeting of a portion of the Demo-
cratic party of Harrison county, held at
the Court-House on Thursday, 6th inst.—
court day.

On motion of Col. A. J. Smith, Col.
Cyrus Vance was called to the chair, and
Benj. S. Griffin appointed Secretary.

Col. Smith explained the object of the
meeting to be the appointment of dele-
gates to a Senatorial Convention, pro-
posed to be held at West Union, Dod-
ridge county, on Monday, the 17th inst.,
and on his motion, the Chairman was au-
thorized to appoint 10 Delegates to rep-
resent Harrison county in said Conven-
tion.

On his further motion, the Chairman
and Secretary were added to the delega-
tion.

The Chair appointed the following gen-
tlemen delegates. C. S. Lewis, G. G.
Davisson, James P. Bartlett, Robert Mi-
nor, Seth Shinn, Arthur Cowan, Jacob
Fultz, Samuel Sheets, Andrew Rideloff
and Edward Stewart.

CYRUS VANCE, Ch'n.
BENJ. S. GRIFFIN, Sec.

Essay on Democracy.
WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER, BY E. A. W.

In observing the various phenomena of
our age, a world-critic would tell us that
a spirit is abroad, whose tendency is to
agitate old theories, and to experiment on
new—to overthrow present organizations,
and re-model them after its own ideal.—
It says the world wants; it inquires what
those wants are. It opens the vestibule of
a world hitherto unknown by us—that
world, the mass. It brings us in connec-
tion with the people—the divine peo-
ple, the people who think, reason, and
decide on all matters pertaining to their
interests; and we are astonished to find
that there existed so much of intellect in
what we had considered, the sycoophytes
of society. We stand rebuked when we
hear them pronounce judgement on our
government,—when we hear them assert
that the future is theirs. They have lis-
tened with interest, and decided with in-
partiality on our legislations, and we trem-
ble for our conservative policy before the
high resolve—the harmony of effort which
they present us. “We want,” say they,
“a Democracy! Not a Democracy of words
but ideas,—not of theory but practice.”

You legislate for us, but you refuse to
the iconoclasts which a corrupted legisla-
tion demands! You worship men, in-
stead of laws! You make laws for yourselves
not for us! A true Democracy represents
people, you represent yourselves! A
Democratic government, is a government
by the people! You, would govern us
without from us our inalienable prop-
erties, land and labor, by imposing a
tariff whose word is “protection,” but
whose idea is monopoly; a system de-
fying in its results, inasmuch as it makes
the rich, richer; and the poor, poorer.—
It forces us to pay more in proportion to
our property, than you. You pay no
more for your imported satins, than we
for our calicoes. You levy a duty only
on the necessities; your luxuries are
nominally taxed to please those of us who
cannot understand! You can do this,
because we are entrusted you with the
power, and you have taken advantage
of our ingenuousness, by arrogating gen-
erally to yourselves. When the power is on
one side, there must be subjection of the
other. Such subjection implies tyranny,
tyranny precludes the idea of freedom.—
Where there is no freedom, there can be
no Democracy.

This then is the want of our age, the
fact of a Democracy. We must no longer
point the people, when they complain of
this want, to ruinous precedents. It is
ruinous, for the political policy of a past
age, cannot be the policy of a present.—
The laws of an age should be suited to
that age. So will the happiness of the
people be secured and a true Democracy
be established. The people know what
they want, and it remains for us their
trustees, to supply them. We, the Dem-
ocrats, the reformers.

A true Democrat is a reformer. He is
necessarily such. His ideas of govern-
ment emanate from the people. He loves
them, he legislates for them, and iden-
tifies himself with them. They, in turn,
discover to him the effects of erroneous
principles. They attest the truth of their
assertions by revolutionizing. They look
to the reformer for a *master-spirit*. The
people’s revolutions are always Democratic.
He leads them—thus he becomes a
reformer, thus he proves himself a Demo-
crat.

But he who owns himself such, throws
down the gauntlet to power—selfish, con-
servative power. His life must be one of
continual warfare; he must possess energy
to combat, perseverance to overcome, and
boldness to dare the opposition of an in-
triguing and corrupt party, whose prin-
ciples are based upon a conservation of
wealth, and consequent power, in opposition
to the more rational policy of Free
Trade and Free Lands. He must be bi-
assed by no opinion or sect, and bound by
no principles but those of Honor, the Peo-
ple, and God. This is Democracy.

NO MORE PHALINISM.—The Washing-
ton correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*,
says:—

“It seems now to be a fixed fact that
no more claims are to be allowed by the
treasury, and no more money paid out,
no matter on what account, and however
backed by reason and justice. For fear
of being called ‘Galphins,’ they have
buttoned up their pockets, and, in answer
to any call for justice, they simply reply,
‘You ask too much.’ There are men
who are such firms that they dare not be
out-petted by their own wives, for
fear of being held responsible.

COL. BENTON.—It is said that Mr. Ben-
ton, when he shall have completed his
voluminous of the reminiscences of his past
conflicts and achievements in the Senate,
will go to California to join his son-in-
law and other members of his family now
there, instead of to Missouri.

The Artists Art-Union. in its
promises and performances for 1851,
seems to be reaping the harvest of its pre-
vious successes. Enlarged resources and
consequent advantages to Subscribers.
Its Works of Art, distributed next De-
cember, as appears in the *Bulletin*, show
a steady advance in value in the collec-
tions of previous years and in merit also,
if we may judge by the New York papers.
The best Artists are recruited in it, and
in some of their best pieces. The list of
279 works, already announced, includes
new and favorite productions of *Durant*,
Leutze, *Hinckley*, *Meier*, *Moore*,
Chapman, *Woodville*, *Wheeler*, *Rossiter*,
Gignoux, *Kenneth*, *Hicks*, *Key*, *Audubon*,
Peale, and others well known to the coun-
try, and identified with reputation in
the Arts. Other works to be added to the
list will, doubtless, make it at least equal
in number, and surpass in interest, the
collections of the most prosperous years of
the Institution.

The certain return to each Member will
be a series of *size Line Engravings*, in the
highest style of the art—all the subjects
of health, it will be seen, are characteristic
American subjects, various, and appar-
ently of great interest. These are—1. A
large line engraving by *Jones*, after *Wood-
ville’s* celebrated painting of *Mexican Wars*,
representing a group listening to an ac-
count of one of the battles of the Mexican
War; 2. *Marion Crossing the Pedee*, by
Barney; 3. *Mount Washington, from the
Valley of Conway*, by *Kennel*; 4. *Ameri-
can Harvesting Scenery*, by *Crosby*; 5.
Old and Young, ‘48, by *Woodville*; 6.
Arguing for a Horse, by *Mount*.

Each Member, after subscribing, re-
ceives the Society’s *Bulletin*, a fine Arti-
stical original Criticism, Biography, and
History, News, &c., &c., relating to the
arts, illustrated by engravings on steel,
wood, and stone, etchings, &c. The *Bul-
letin* has always taken a high rank with the
able annual periodicals on the Fine Arts.
It is published monthly as one of our most
interesting periodicals. No other institu-
tion of the kind publishes a journal of
art resources and claims.

The valuable returns to Members can-
not be secured only by the combination of a
large number of Subscribers and efficient
business organization. Indeed, if we did
know what the Institution has done—
it promises it has made and kept—we
should think it incredible that so small an
institution could be made to yield such
extraordinary returns. Large as their
list of Subscribers is at the end of the year,
we wonder that it is not much larger.

The Secretary for this place, Mr. Ben-
Roy, will soon send on a list of Subscri-
bers, and will give any information which
may be desired in relation to the Insti-
tution.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. THRASHER.—
John S. Thrasher, an American who
resided at Havana a number of years,
and who published a paper there, has
been for some time past confined in the
Punta. Mr. Thrasher’s offence was,
the first place that he introduced Ameri-
can energy, system, intelligence, and
promptness into his newspaper, acquiring
great patronage from the public, and
encountered the jealousy of the Spani-
sh paper, the *Diario del Marino*. A decree
was obtained prohibiting foreigners from
publishing a newspaper. In the next
place, he had the courage, in the midst
of the anti-American excitement, to in-
terfere strongly and efficiently for the re-
lief of the American prisoners. Under
these circumstances he was watched
when he went to the American mail
packet, the *Georgia*, and the moment he
received his dispatches from the pursuer,
he was seized by the military. The dun-
geon, in which Mr. Thrasher is consig-
ned, is a wet hole, where no man can pos-
sibly long survive. It is the Spanish
mode of assassination to imprison a man
and keep him in such a place, that he
must die, and never bring him to trial.
It is demanded of this government, that
they should forthwith interpose in Mr.
Thrasher’s behalf, and secure for him a
prompt trial, on the charge against him.

The letter from Governor Brown,
of Florida, deserves attention. It prob-
ably marks out the course which will be
pursued by the Southern Whigs in refer-
ence to a national Convention for the
nomination of President and Vice-Presi-
dent of the United States. They will
send delegates, but under instructions to
withdraw, unless the Convention will pass
resolutions that “no candidate for either
the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, shall
not be put in nomination who has not or will
not make an explicit declaration of his ap-
proval and support of the *Compromise mea-
sures*, and especially of the *Fugitive Slave
Law*; and his disapproval of any repeal
or modification of it.” What say the Albany
Evening Journal, the Syracuse Journal,
the N. Y. Tribune, and other Whig abo-
lition papers at this “pledge”? Are they
ready to go it? If not, let them prepare
for a Waterloo defeat; for they may rest
assured that the Democratic Convention
will stand up to their fodder, notwithstanding
the melancholy croakings of the
Evening Post, and a few others of the same
kindred. There is no other basis in
which either party can act together; the
North with the South, except THE COM-
PROMISE in all its parts. Let this be
remembered.—N. Y. *Journal of Com-
merce*.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—On yester-
day, three hundred and fifty students had
matriculated, who were distributed among
the various schools as follows: Ancient
Languages 106; Modern Languages 102;
Mathematics 128; Natural Philosophy
106; Chemistry 179; Moral Philosophy
96; Medicine 87; Physiology and Sur-
gery 85; Anatomy 87; Law 63.

The corps of instruction now consists
of ten Professors, one Lecturer and three
Tutors.—[*Char. Adv. of Saturday*.]

**JAVA COFFEE RAISED IN NORTH CARO-
LINA.**—The editor of the *Milton (N. C.)*
Chronicle was recently shown a parcel of
Java coffee, fully matured, that grew in
Dr. John Garland’s yard about a mile
from that town. It looked as natural as
the imported article. The shrub that pro-
duced this coffee is but two years old,
and bears prolifically. The tree sprouted
from a grain of coffee which was planted
on the north side of the house.

About sixty of the employees in the
Goosport, (Va.) Navy Yard, were dis-
charged on Friday, for want of work.